



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-184
Monday
23 September 1991

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-184

CONTENTS

23 September 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

President Biya Addresses Workers in Douala [Yaounde Radio]	1
Opposition Leaders Expel Three Parties [Paris International]	1

Congo

Free Trade Unions Front Meets, Issues Statement [Brazzaville Radio]	2
---	---

Zaire

Reportage on Suspension of National Conference	2
Delegates Want Resignations [Libreville Radio]	2
Two Die in Violence [Paris International]	3
Catholic Church Withdraws [PANA]	3
Further on Suspension, Violence [Bukavu Radio]	3
Soldiers Reportedly Looting [AFP]	3
Further on Soldiers Looting [AFP]	3

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Visas Abolished for Neighboring Visitors [Addis Ababa Radio]	4
--	---

Somalia

Premier Meets Factional Leaders, Intellectuals [Mogadishu Radio]	4
--	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Peace Accord, Violence in Country	5
Parties Form Peace Committee [Johannesburg Radio]	5
PAC on Peace Accord [Johannesburg Radio]	5
Zulu King on Stopping Violence [SAPA]	5
NP Constitution Aims at 'White Domination' [SAPA]	5
Government on ANC Insistence on Patriotic Front [THE STAR 20 Sep]	6
SADF's New 'Code of Conduct' To Be Implemented	6
'New SADF' Born [SUNDAY STAR 22 Sep]	6
SADF Considering ANC Reaction [Johannesburg Radio]	7
ANC's Niehaus on Code [Johannesburg Radio]	8
Conscription Group Reacts [SAPA]	8
Defense Minister on SADF in Politics [SAPA]	8
Special Forces Analyzed [THE WEEKLY MAIL 26 Sep]	9
Future of ANC Military Wing, MK, Viewed [SUNDAY STAR 22 Sep]	11
'MK Will Stay' [NEW NATION 20-26 Sep]	12
Further on MK Status [SAPA]	12
Danish MPs on Conditions for Lifting Sanctions [THE WEEKLY MAIL 20-26 Sep]	12
Arms Buyers View Weapons Demonstration [Johannesburg TV]	13
CP 'Office Bearer' Revealed as Member of NIS [SAPA]	13

Hunger-Striking ANC Prisoner 'Dangerously Ill' [Johannesburg TV]	14
21 Sep Press Review on Current Events, Issues [SATURDAY STAR, etc.]	14
23 Sep Press Review [SUNDAY TIMES, etc.]	14

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Dos Santos Views Diplomatic Relations With U.S. [Luanda Radio]	16
To Visit UK 'Next Week' [Luanda Radio]	16
UNITA Communique: Savimbi To Arrive 29 Sep [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	16
UNITA Officials Arrive Ahead of Savimbi [Luanda Radio]	17
Joint Commission Meets in Luanda 20 Sep [Luanda Radio]	17

Lesotho

Ramaema Opens Special National Assembly Session [Maseru Radio]	17
--	----

Malawi

Banda Opens Malawi Congress Party Convention [Blantyre Radio]	18
---	----

Swaziland

Critics of Tinkhundla System Opposing King [THE SWAZI NEWS 21 Sep]	19
Prime Minister on Detention of Citizens [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 23 Sep]	19

Zambia

Kaunda Concludes Southern Tour, Returns to Lusaka [Lusaka Radio]	20
--	----

Zimbabwe

Malawi To Support UN Head Post Nomination [SAPA]	20
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Guinea

ECOWAS Team Briefs Conte on Liberia Summit [AFP]	21
--	----

Ivory Coast

Senegalese Prime Minister Ends Visit, Departs [Abidjan Radio]	21
---	----

Liberia

Outgoing ECOMOG Field Commander on Talks [Monrovia Radio]	21
Transitional Government, NPFL Meeting Postponed [Monrovia Radio]	21

Mali

Toure Delivers National Day Anniversary Address [Bamako Radio]	22
--	----

Nigeria

Commentary on Bush's Policy Toward Gorbachev [Lagos Radio]	23
Paper on Cuban Reaction to Soviet Troop Pullout [Lagos Radio]	24
THE MAIL Worries About Second Gulf War [Lagos Radio]	24
Commentary Views Search for Peace in Liberia [Lagos Radio]	24
Paper Urges Taylor Commitment To End Civil War [Lagos Radio]	25

Senegal

National Assembly Adopts Electoral Changes [PANA]	25
---	----

Sierra Leone

President Momoh Reshuffles Government 23 Sep [AFP]	25
Abbas Bundu, Others Reinstated in APC Party [AFP]	26

Cameroon

President Biya Addresses Workers in Douala

AB2109194791 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Address by President Paul Biya to workers in Douala on 20 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In Douala, like in all other cities in the country, the situation shows a remarkable decline in economic activity. We have reacted by taking strong measures to remedy this. The recovery program that we worked out called for sacrifices. Many families were affected and I am perfectly aware of this. I would like them not to lose hope. Their difficulties are one of my major concerns. The state is doing all in its power to resolve the problems of employment as a priority.

We have worked out a policy that consists of compensating the personnel of those enterprises who are having problems. This policy has begun bearing fruit. Throughout the nation, 126 protocol agreements have already been signed between employers and employees; 57 of these agreements have been signed in the Littoral Province. Thus, about 37,000 jobs threatened with suspension were saved. About 8,000 of these jobs were in the Littoral Province.

Workers, the National Employment Fund has started its activities. Its program is funded by three sources: the state, the African Development Bank, and the World Bank. Up to now, regarding the support program for integration and redeployment in active life, over 8,000 job seekers have been received and registered. Several studies have been made and others are in progress to make a list of all possible jobs in professional institutions as well as in the informal sector. [passage omitted]

Economic recovery in employment in particular has encouraging prospects. Thousands of jobs will be created with the creation of the Industrial Free Zone of which the feasibility studies are now completed. About 1,500 jobs will be created by the Cameroon Self Help Company, which replaces Selicom Inter. About 1,780 out of 1,800 jobs have been saved in the Mounjo thanks to the start of the Abome Banana Plantation Company, which has replaced the Cameroonian Banana Organization. Attempts to promote new investments and create jobs are in progress. [passage omitted]

We must not compromise our chances of success. It is in all our interest. Cameroon remains a good risk. I appeal to all businessmen and industrialists operating in our country to be more involved in the government's efforts for the recovery of the economy. Whether they are Cameroonians or foreigners, steps have been taken to guarantee the security of their investments, property, and persons. [passage omitted]

On the political level, we have restored multiparty politics. We have laid the basis for an advanced democracy.

It is the outcome of a plan that we have worked out patiently and methodically for several years. Today we are involved in a transitional stage. Transition means adaptation. We have all agreed to make the changes that the exercise of our democracy demands. The laws on freedom are there. We are left with defining the legislative and statutory framework of the democratic game. The modalities for participating in political life must be equal for all.

It is a matter of creating the conditions for a true democratic participation; that is a participation wanted by all the people and not imposed on them. [shouts] No one can represent you without your consent. No one must choose your representatives for you. You must freely choose them yourselves! [shouts] The most democratic way to do that is to hold elections! [shouts]

The challenges of democracy are not limited to the quest for power or a [word indistinct] language, but they also concern the participation of every citizen. Each of us can contribute new ideas in all fields of national life through dialogue and consultation. There are 10 provinces in Cameroon. Some are more developed than others, but they have all their places in a united Cameroon. There are more than 200 tribes in Cameroon. Some are bigger than others, but they all deserve the same consideration. There are 12 million people in Cameroon, and they all have the same rights. Everyone has his word to say in governing the destiny of the Cameroonian nation. To refuse to talk at the top of one's voice does not mean that one has nothing to say! [shouts] Silence and moderation are not signs of weakness! [shouts] Gesticulation does not mean strength! [shouts] We must take all sensitivities and opinions into consideration. That is why I am here today. [passage omitted]

Opposition Leaders Expel Three Parties

LD2209234891 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] On 22 September Cameroon opposition leaders gathered in Bamenda, the provincial capital of the northwest. The most spectacular result of the meeting is the temporary expulsion of three political parties: the Cameroon People's Union [Union des Populations du Cameroun, UPC], the largest opposition group in Douala; the Democratic Alliance for the Progress and Emancipation of the Deprived [Alliance Democratique Pour le Progres et l'Emancipation des Desherites]; and the Pan-African Congress of Cameroon [Congres Pan-Africain du Cameroun]. Why these suspensions? Monique Masse asked Samuel Eboua, spokesman for the opposition coordination group, that question a few minutes ago:

[Begin recording] [Eboua] These three parties supposedly met President Biya in secret, while the coordination group of opposition parties and associations unanimously decided that no one would go alone and see

President Biya officially or unofficially because of the fact that we have been asking to meet President Biya for a long time to submit to him our request to convene a sovereign national conference and that up until now the president has not wished to receive anyone. What the UPC is being reproached with, if it is confirmed, is serious because the UPC is one of the main opposition parties—it is the oldest—and we consider it intolerable that its leaders can behave in this way.

[Masse] Did the coordination group make any other important decisions at this meeting in Bamenda?

[Eboua] Yes these measures are: the effective strengthening of the ghost-town operation and civil disobedience. We are also asking parents to keep their children home so no one will return to school. [end recording]

On the subject of these measures just mentioned by Samuel Eboua, the opposition coordination group announced that it plans to make these known during a forthcoming provincial tour, a kind of response to the tour which President Biya just finished in the country's northern provinces. I remind you that Paul Biya was still in Douala last night.

Congo

Free Trade Unions Front Meets, Issues Statement

AB2209085091 *Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 20 Sep 91*

[Statement issued by the Free Trade Unions Front of Congo at the end of its general assembly in Ngali III on 20 September—read by announcer]

[Text] Analysis of the current problems relating to exercising trade union freedoms has shown that the government is not respecting its policy and is preventing the implementation of Article 24 of the Basic Law.

1. The government does not associate the new trade unions with negotiations on issues relating to workers.

2. The government continues to deduct checkoffs for the Congolese Trade Union Confederations, CSC, even though there exists the Presidential Decree No. 91/672 of 8 June 1991, abolishing checkoffs. That is an illegal act which constitutes blatant proof, not only of a threat to trade union freedom, but also of a complicity between the government and the CSC.

3. The government has not yet opened negotiations with social partners toward revising the present labor laws, which have lapsed due to a large number of their provisions, namely those relating to the consultation bodies at the national and enterprise levels.

In view of the aforementioned problems, the front's coordinating committee demands the following:

1. the government's immediate implementation of Decree 91/672 of 8 June 1991 repealing checkoffs and

the refunding, as back pay for September, of the sums deducted since June up until now;

2. the establishment of a technical commission to review all regulatory or legislative texts regarding labor and employment issues and the settlement of labor disputes;

3. the sharing of all the CSC property among the various trade unions;

4. the immediate implementation of the national conference acts that concern the reduction in the price of kilowatts per hour and cubic meters of water and a reduction in individual income tax.

Zaire

Reportage on Suspension of National Conference

Delegates Want Resignations

AB2109150091 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 20 Sep 91*

[Text] The Zairian national conference deliberations are definitely having difficulties making headway. Yesterday nearly everything progressed normally, but this afternoon there was an impasse. Delegates demanded the conference interim bureau's resignation and especially the bureau chairman's resignation. From Brazzaville Lucien Parfait Leonard Nzungu reports.

[Begin recording] National conferences follow one another but are not similar. The Zairian national conference is proof of this fact. The current deliberations, which began again at the beginning of the week with the verification of mandates, have since yesterday run into serious problems due to the interim presidium chairman's lack of lucidity. Kalonji Mutambayi, who is the first in line in terms of responsibility, only managed to escape on 18 September thanks to the level-headedness of the gendarmes. Booed and conspired against by nearly 2,000 delegates, Kalonji today became the No. 1 target. The name of President Mobutu seems to have been forgotten altogether. For more than three hours this afternoon, over 2,000 conference delegates called for the resignation of the interim bureau for its incompetence. The Sacred Union, headed by Etienne Tshisekedi, described Mutambayi as pro-American; having spent several years in George Bush's country, Kalonji Mutambayi has lost all the qualities of a Zairian citizen there. Today, despite the government's call to order, delegates are unanimous about one thing: Kalonji Mutambayi should leave his post so that Zaire can effectively start its national conference.

Since the beginning of ongoing deliberations, which have been irregular, President Mobutu has kept his silence. This silence seems to disturb the delegates who are today censuring the Popular Movement of the Revolution delegates at the conference. The deliberations, carried by radio and television, were suspended at 1815. For the moment, the situation has not changed despite certain

proposals made by the chairman of the interim bureau concerning the special committee charged with drawing up the internal rules and regulations. Membership of the committee should be 12 civilian representatives, 10 representatives of political parties, and eight representatives of institutions. [end recording]

Two Die in Violence

LD2109131491 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Zaire's conference was suspended last night following a particularly heated session. [passage omitted] The Zairean Catholic Church has decided to suspend its participation in the national conference. Violent incidents left two dead yesterday in Kinshasa on the sidelines of the conference. Antigovernment demonstrators are reported to have stoned buses carrying delegates to the People's Palace, where the conference is being held.

Catholic Church Withdraws

AB2109151591 Dakar PANA in English 1212 GMT
21 Sep 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Sept (PANA)—Zaire's Catholic Church announced Friday [20 September] it was withdrawing from the national conference until the conference shows a determined wish to proceed in a truly reconciliatory and democratic manner. A month after the opening of the much awaited conference, the organization and the handling of the conference neither reflect or favour the installation of true democracy," [no opening quotation marks as received] the church said in a communique signed by Msgr Hmonsengwo Pasinyp the archbishop of Kisanga and president of the Episcopal Conference of Zaire.

The communique recalled that the Episcopal Conference of Zaire along with many other sons and daughters of Zaire had called for the holding of a national conference. The conference, it said, should have brought the Zairean people together to evaluate without complacency but with tolerance, the causes of the successes and failures of past government in order to pave way for the future.

Further on Suspension, Violence

EA2109222091 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] The Zairian sovereign national conference was a fiasco yesterday in Kinshasa. It was conducted in permanent disorderliness originating in the big hall of the People's Palace.

There were three groups in the hall. On one side were those who remained in their seats: they sat and kept quiet. On the other side were those lacking goodwill. The latter was divided into two more groups: the conference

members who were chanting slogans calling for the resignation of the provisional bureau and others on the same issue were loudly calling for keeping Isaac Kalonji Mutambayi as the head of the bureau. It is in this atmosphere that Kalonji Mutambayi ended the session without announcing a resumption date. A communique [words indistinct] was read today on national radio, but it did not mention the date for the resumption of the national conference.

The government met yesterday in Kinshasa to discuss the national conference under the chairmanship of the prime minister, Professor Mulumba Lukoji. At the meeting, the ministers [words indistinct] the violence which occurred at the [Animote] industrial area which was reported yesterday: 40 injured and two dead all [words indistinct] Bandundu delegation. This information, as I have just told you, was also refuted in Zaire-Midi News in a relay from Kinshasa, the headquarters of the radio station.

Soldiers Reportedly Looting

AB2309113091 Paris AFP in French 1055 GMT
23 Sep 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Sep (AFP)—Riots have been taking place in Kinshasa since this morning as looters ransacked the business districts of the capital, an AFP correspondent observed. Automatic gunshots and grenade explosions could be heard in various districts of the capital. The Kinshasa-Njili International Airport was closed to traffic last night after soldiers looted a warehouse and destroyed a building, a reliable source disclosed. The soldiers were protesting the fact that they had not received their September salaries. Observers noted that armed soldiers have been taking part in ransacking shops in the streets of Kinshasa which have been left to looters.

Further on Soldiers Looting

AB2309115041 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT
23 Sep 91

[Text] Kinshasa, Sep 23 (AFP)—Riots broke out in the Zairian capital on Monday and soldiers joined in the looting of shops, complaining they had not been paid. Automatic weapons fire and hand grenade explosions were heard in various districts. The international airport at Kinshasa-Njili, 40 kilometers (25 miles) outside the city, was closed overnight after soldiers sacked a storehouse and destroyed a building, reliable sources said.

(The Belgian news agency BELGA reported in Brussels that troops at Kokolo camp and another near the airport had apparently mutinied after refusing to accept their latest pay because it was too low. A Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed there were "incidents involving security forces and soldiers" but had no details. The ministry said Western embassies had advised their nationals to stay at home.)

Ethiopia

Visas Abolished for Neighboring Visitors

EA2009134791 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 0400 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in line with a decision made by the Ethiopian Transitional Government on not requiring visas for nationals of neighboring countries who enter Ethiopia. The statement reveals that the people of Ethiopia have established longlasting friendships and relations with the people of northeastern Africa and have lived together accordingly. [passage omitted]

The Ethiopian Transitional Government has adopted a completely new and different policy from that of the overthrown government on peace and cooperation with all countries and with those countries neighboring Ethiopia, in particular. This is being done with the knowledge that unless neighboring countries gain peace, there will be no assurance of peace in Ethiopia. The transitional government will, therefore, follow strictly the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of its neighboring countries.

The Foreign Ministry statement said that if such a policy is made effective by all governments of countries in the region, it would undoubtedly strengthen understanding and stability in the region. The statement added that the Transitional Government of Ethiopia believes in noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries as well as in strengthening the policy of peace and cooperation by taking tangible and constructive steps.

Among such steps, special attention is given to regular contacts between the peoples. In recent years, the peoples of the region have had no chance to establish free contact and exchange of views among themselves, without obstacles, the statement added.

Stating that all concerned parties are obliged to take additional steps to change this situation and remove such obstacles, the Foreign Ministry revealed that the transitional government has decided to take worthwhile steps in this connection for the mindfulness and understanding of others in the region. It notes that from the date of the release of this statement, all nationals of Djibouti, Sudan, and Somalia no longer need visas to enter Ethiopia, and it is sufficient to hold only a valid passport to enter Ethiopia by plane or on land. Due to the current difficult situation in Somalia, however, the decision has no validity regarding Somali nationals until

stability is created in that country. The statement disclosed that Ethiopia and Kenya have agreed to abolish entry visa requirements for their nationals.

The Foreign Ministry statement added that the decision is only the first of its kind and that the Ethiopian Government and people hope that all countries will take similar action.

Somalia

Premier Meets Factional Leaders, Intellectuals

EA2009183691 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, the prime minister of Somalia, who is now concluding the consultations and meetings he has been holding with politicians and Somali intellectuals, has met in his office the leaders of the United Somali Congress [USC], Somali Democratic Movement, Somali Patriotic Movement, Somali Salvation Democratic Front, Somali Democratic Alliance, and United Somali Front. After meeting the leaders of the six groups who attended and signed the Djibouti Agreement, the prime minister said that they gave him advice and suggestions.

He pointed out that as no one had the authority to make political decisions on his own, it was important to unite and to bring together the opinions of the nation, the groups, and Somali politicians, in order to realize the aspirations which are being sought to save the nation from the pernicious problems which it is currently facing.

Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib also met some Somali intellectuals and USC community elders, from whom the prime minister heard advice and suggestions pertaining to every aspect of Somali development. This could be achieved only through cooperation, unity, and working together for the interests of the Somali people.

Raheye and Ali Ismail, the two reporters who constantly cover the prime minister, also say that Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib appealed to intellectuals, religious leaders, and Somali elders never to tire of participating in forming the united government, which works toward national construction and for the consolidation of Somali unity.

Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib stated that he intended to announce the formation of an interim government, which will shoulder the national responsibilities for the next two years, God willing.

Reportage on Peace Accord, Violence in Country

Pan-Africans Form Peace Committee

MB2009150091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1400 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] An interim national peace committee has been formed in Pretoria in terms of the National Peace Accord which was signed last Saturday between most of the major political groupings in the country. Representatives of the ANC [African National Congress] led alliance, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], and the National Party, elected Mr. John Hall of Barlow Rand as the interim chairman. It was decided at today's meeting that the full national peace committee would be constituted on the 30th of this month to allow time to invite representatives from other signatory parties to become part of the full committee.

PAC on Peace Accord

MB2109182291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] The general secretary of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], Mr. Benny Alexander, says his organization is prepared to sign a peace accord with organizations like the ANC [African National Congress] and the Inkatha Freedom Party but not with the government. Addressing students at the University of Transkei in Umtata, Mr. Alexander said the reason was that the PAC viewed the present violence from, what he termed, an ideological plain where it could not sign a peace document with an enemy. He said the peace document signed in Pretoria last weekend had not attended to the reasons for the violence which he claimed was meant to undermine all liberation movements.

Zulu King on Stopping Violence

MB2209135691 Johannesburg SABA in English
1245 GMT 22 Sep 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Port Shepstone Sept 22 SABA—Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini commanded Zulus to stop killing each other and to work together for peace at a Shaka's Day rally in Gamalakhe near Port Shepstone on Natal's South Coast on Sunday.

"As King of the Zulus I command you now to put your weapons aside and to reason with each other about that which divides you. I command you now to stop all killing talk and cease forthwith to plot the death of your Zulu brothers and sisters, and indeed of all people everywhere," he said.

The king was accompanied by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi who both addressed

about 6,000 Zulus. Most carried "traditional weapons" and were brought to the township by busses.

King Zwelithini said people on Natal's South Coast—which has witnessed some of the worst Inkatha/African National Congress [ANC] fighting—had to put aside the "killing politics as evil politics and they must work together to bring about peace, despite political differences". He urged warring factions to work together for peace and to reason and negotiate with each other. "These are my commands to you."

King Zwelithini referred to the National Peace Accord and said everyone had to make it work. He explained that teams would be sent to the area to explain how to put the accord into action. "We want peace not because we are weak. We want peace because we are strong. We are not afraid to die for what we stand for when it is necessary to do so."

Killing, however, destroyed lives, homes and families and had to stop, he added. "You cannot be a good and true Zulu today unless you now turn to work for peace and for justice and for prosperity which will come from peace," said King Zwelithini.

NP Constitution Aims at 'White Domination'

MB2109183491 Johannesburg SABA in English
1828 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 21 SABA—The ruling National Party's constitutional proposals were "a recipe for white domination", African National Congress [ANC] executive Mr. Amhed Kathrada told the annual general meeting [AGM] of the organisation's Alexandra branch on Saturday.

"Powers with the proposed constitution will lie in the nine regions which negates the whole process of majority rule," Mr. Kathrada, a member of the National Executive Committee [NEC], told 2,000 delegates at the gathering in the Johannesburg township.

"If the ANC wins an election tomorrow it won't be able to legislate any laws to reduce the rate of unemployment, because we will be told that law must first be approved by the nine regions."

The AGM, the first held by the Alexandra branch, was attended by Treasurer General Mr. Thomas Nkobi, Chief of Intelligence Mr. Joe Nhlanhla, Mr. Wally Serote of the Department of Arts and Culture and NEC member Mr. Popo Molefe.

Before the conference began, police alleged delegates on their way to the gathering were holding an illegal march.

A Capt. Maleka—who refused to supply his initials—said the township was an "affected area" and marches were not allowed.

He also said he would have to confirm whether the AGM could be permitted. He asked Mr Molefe to announce at the conference that delegates were not allowed to march to and from the meeting.

Many delegates were turned back by police, and as a result the conference started nearly two hours late and about 1,000 people short.

When the meeting finally got under way, Mr Molefe, the branch's out-going chairman, welcomed the National Peace Accord signed recently by the ANC, the government, Inkatha Freedom Party, and several other organisations. "One of the key objectives of the accord is to ensure that security forces are no longer accountable to the regime but to the South African public. For the first time the South African Police will be controlled by a multi-lateral power."

The conference resolved to embark on a door-to-door recruitment campaign twice a month. It was also agreed it should intensify democracy to ensure that all members participated in the political life of the ANC.

Government on ANC Insistence on Patriotic Front

*MB2009122991 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Sep 91 p 7*

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba: "Viljoen Rejects Patriotic Front"]

[Text] The proposed formation of a patriotic front of liberation movements would be a distortion of realities in the country and would have no legitimacy according to Constitutional Development Minister Dr. Gerrit Viljoen.

Addressing the Johannesburg Press Club yesterday, Dr. Viljoen—one of the three speakers to debate the transitional process—said the Government was concerned about the ANC's [African National Congress's] insistence that a patriotic front conference had to be held before a multiparty conference.

A patriotic front, Dr. Viljoen said, would not only be a distortion of realities in the country but it would also have no legitimacy.

He said while the Zimbabwean patriotic front was a ganging up of forces against "a so-called illegal colonial power," there was no such a power in South Africa.

"In addition, this Government is today an initiator of, and an active participant in, the so-called liberation process and the eradication of apartheid," Dr. Viljoen said.

He again rejected the ANC's demands for an interim government in favour of "proper transitional arrangements," but expressed the hope that the two parties' differences could be resolved at a multiparty conference.

Penuel Maduna of the ANC's legal department said although an organisation insisted on an interim government and a constituent assembly, it was not inflexible. If something acceptable was proposed at an all-party congress, the ANC would seriously consider it.

The holding of an all-party conference, Mr. Maduna said, was "a matter of extreme urgency."

This conference would set up broad principles of functioning, determine the make-up of a body which would write the new constitution and establish an interim government.

Mr. Maduna denied that the ANC had insisted a patriotic front had to be formed before a multiparty conference could be held. The ANC, he said, was "ready for negotiations right now."

Inkatha Freedom Party central committee member Musa Myeni said calls for the dissolution of the Government and the suspension of the present constitution were "both political and emotional."

This would lead to a political vacuum which would be filled by an illegitimate interim government.

SADF's New 'Code of Conduct' To Be Implemented

'New SADF' Born

*MB2209122491 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 22 Sep 91 pp 1, 2*

[Article by Brenden Seery and Ivor Powell: "Revealed: Birth of a New SADF"]

[Text] SADF [South African Defense Force], in the midst of unprecedented soul-searching about its future role, is poised to undergo radical transformation into a truly apolitical "citizen's army".

That will be the effect of the implementation of a ground-breaking Code of Conduct for the SADF, which is being negotiated by the Government and the ANC [African National Congress] as part of the Peace Accord.

Both the Government and ANC are officially tight-lipped on the issue, which has been described as "highly sensitive".

However, the SUNDAY STAR has learnt from sources close to the negotiations that the code encapsulates the Western concept of the "citizen in uniform". It includes:—Detailed rights and obligations of the individual soldier, making a revolutionary departure from traditional military discipline by making each soldier legally responsible for his actions, and allowing him to disobey orders which are illegal or in conflict with the Constitution.

Answerable

These provisions would theoretically not only markedly reduce the chance of a repeat of the Civil Cooperation

Bureau [CCB] experience, but would also be a major factor in inhibiting military coups—from either Right or Left—in the future.

—Provisions to make the SADF answerable strictly to the Constitution—rather than the governing party—will remove it from a position where it is perceived in some circles as the “military wing” of the National Party.

—Allowance for alternative forms of service other than arms-sharing for servicemen who are not religious objectors.

The initial draft of the code originated within the SADF and was approved by Defence Minister-designate Roelf Meyer behind the back of General Magnus Malan—before he left the Ministry. It was then submitted by the Government as part of the peace negotiations.

Idealistic

ANC reaction to the draft SADF code was “favourable” and, according to one source, the proposal was “in essence surprisingly close to what the ANC had in mind”.

However, the ANC had reservations because it felt the code was “idealistic” and “lacked enforcement mechanisms”.

An ANC re-draft incorporated nearly all the SADF's code, but in addition proposed:

—The establishment of the post of “Ombudsperson” answerable to the National Peace Committee, to initiate and oversee military investigations into alleged misconduct by SADF members. A similar provision which applies to the SAP [South African Police] has been included in the Accord.

—The formation of a National Defence Commission, whose members will be appointed by the National Peace Secretariat, to oversee all military matters.

—The immediate disbanding of all SADF Special Forces.

The SADF draft code was studied by the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation] before it was reworded.

It is believed the SADF regards the ANC counter-proposal as a mixture of politics, procedural matters and irrelevant issues. It also believes the ANC is trying to “neutralise” the SADF in the transition period—especially by calling for the disbanding of Special Forces.

ANC sources, on the other hand are adamant that the Code would be worthless unless it was given “teeth”.

Both sides, however, have indicated private that they are confident the differences will be resolved.

The proposed Code sets out new moral grounds for the military, distancing it from party politics emphasising loyalty to whatever future Constitution rather than the government.

In making soldiers individually responsible for their actions, the Code provides safeguards which would, in theory at least, ensure that activities like those of the CCB are not repeated.

It would also provide insurance against the sort of insurrection in military ranks which CP [Conservative Party] Defence spokesman Koos van der Merwe mooted at the party's congress last weekend, when he urged rightwingers to “infiltrate and take over” the SADF.

However, it is understood that the Code has generated resistance within the SADF's upper echelons—particularly the Army—and that Mr. Meyer faces an uphill task in selling the proposal to soldiers who are worried about the “new South Africa” and drifting increasingly towards the Right.

Sources say the Government is arguing that the plans for the new SADF would have to be implemented in parallel with the current negotiation process, and should not wait until after a political settlement was reached.

The ANC, on the other hand, is believed to have serious reservations about the restructuring and repositioning of the armed forces ahead of a political settlement. MK sources were adamant that it should not simply be integrated into the SADF but that it should form a joint force beside the SADF and the armed wings of organisations such as the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [African People's Organization], as well as homeland defence forces.

Chris Hani, MK's chief-of-staff, has said that a newly elected Parliament would have to appoint a commission to oversee the formation of a new defence force. However, ANC sources say the transition could be started once an interim government is in place.

Some senior SADF officers have been extremely concerned for some time that changing political circumstances, and the advent of majority-rule government, could spell the end of the force or its degeneration into little more than a glorified counter-insurgency arm.

ANC sources suggested, however, that the Government was more concerned about not leaving behind it an army as open to political manipulation as the SADF has been.

SADF Considering ANC Reaction

MB2209124491 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] The SADF [South African Defense Force] is considering the ANC's [African National Congress] reaction to a draft Code of Conduct for the defense force which was made available to the organization last

month. The proposed code of conduct which was drawn up by the SADF will become part of the National Peace Accord through the process of negotiation.

Our political news staff reports that government spokesmen would not comment on the alleged contents of the document that appeared today in Sunday newspapers. According to the reports the defense force will commit itself to a code that lays down strict guidelines to prevent unconstitutional conduct by members of the SADF. Our political news staff reports that the draft document was submitted last month to the work group of the national peace initiative by the deputy minister of defense, Mr. Wynand Breytenbach.

ANC's Niehaus on Code

MB2309140391 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] It appears that progress is being made in the delicate matter of depoliticizing the South African Defense Force [SADF]. To get the African National Congress [ANC] perspective on the SADF proposal, we contacted ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus:

[Begin Niehaus recording] We can already confirm that we are in agreement with the concept of a code of conduct for the Defense Force in the same way that there is a code of conduct provided for the police force in the peace accord that we signed the previous Saturday.

I do not want to go into the details of the proposals that we have made to the government or our reaction to the code of conduct that was proposed by the South African Defence Force. These are issues for discussion.

What one can say in general is that it is important that a defense force in a future South Africa must be democratically based. It has to be representative of all the people in our country, not of one particular political view, one particular political party's position, and, of course, it has to be serving all the people of our society. [end recording]

Conscription Group Reacts

MB2309120691 Johannesburg SABA in English
1113 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 23 SABA—While welcoming proposals for a code of conduct for the South African Defence Force [SADF], the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] has slammed the secrecy surrounding discussions on the plan. In a statement released on Monday the ECC, which was banned a few years ago for opposing compulsory national service for white males, said it was concerned "that the proposals appear to be the result of secret negotiations between the African National Congress and government". The organization would have preferred to have seen the code drawn up after public debate.

According to the statement the ECC believed the government would try and present the proposals as a fait

accompli. "We are also concerned that the government may attempt to introduce certain provisions for the accommodation of conscientious objectors in the same manner."

The ECC said the government had "its own agenda" concerning conscription and the control of security forces. It was therefore "unlikely that a unilateral decision on this issue, arising out of a secret and undemocratic procedure, will be acceptable".

The ECC urged the government to publish the findings of two commissions of inquiry: the Gleeson Committee into Conscientious Objection and the Van Loggerenberg Committee into SADF Manpower Policy. It also asked that public debate on the issues of conscription, conscientious objection and the role of the SADF and security forces be facilitated by the government.

Defense Minister on SADF in Politics

MB2309122191 Johannesburg SABA in English
1041 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 23 SABA—Defence Minister Roelf Meyer says he will not allow the SADF [South African Defense Force] to be drawn into the "political ball-game". He stressed that handling political violence was one of the most difficult areas of conduct for any defence force in any situation, as the defence force would have to act in a "most skillful and professional manner".

"I think it is important to keep a straight line as far as the whole question of political groupings that want to become part, as such, of the defence and, that is, namely that we can not allow politics to be drawn into the defence force directly," Mr Meyer said in a SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio interview.

Mr Meyer added that while it was important for the defence force to maintain stability, some considerations whether tactical, written and otherwise would obviously have to be considered.

"If persons and individuals want to become part of the defence force on a non-political or apolitical basis then of course they are at all times welcome," he said.

But, Mr Meyer stressed "we are not going to accept anything which is not approved by the defence force itself".

Regarding the possible end to conscription, Mr Meyer said this would depend on the demands the defence force had on its manpower levels and it was too early to make a clear assessment of the situation. He dispelled any possibility of extending conscription to encompass the entire population, "while all of them do not have political participation or the availability to participate and for that reason we will probably have to maintain the present situation for the time being".

But, Mr Meyer said this was under "internal consideration" and the defence force would, in time, give a "clearer picture" on the issue of conscription.

Furthermore he said the SADF should not have any particular relationship or "non-relationship" with any political party or group. Mr Meyer indicated, however, that he as the "political head" of the defence force had a role to play in the political arena.

Regarding the draft code of conduct for the defence force, Mr Meyer said the SADF had initiated discussions on a code of conduct when talks on internal conflict had started. The draft, drawn up by the SADF, he said had been presented to the other parties in the discussions, in particular the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

He added that the ANC had replied to the draft "about 10 days ago" and in about two weeks time, further discussions regarding the code of conduct would be held with the parties in the working group concerned.

"What is important in this regard is to ensure a code of conduct for behaviour by every member of the defence force and if we can also get the acceptance of such a code of conduct by the other parties concerned, I think it's a bonus," Mr Meyer said.

Special Forces Analyzed

MB2109183091 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 20-26 Sep 91 pp 4 and 5

[Article by Gavin Evans and Eddie Koch: "The SADF's [South African's Defense Force] Special Forces Operate in Total Strategy"]

[Text] The Special Forces of the South African Defence Force [SADF] have been accused of planning train massacres, of being behind political assassinations and of kidnapping foreign nationals and pressganging them into terrorist activities.

Several of their members were directly involved in the leadership of the now-disbanded hit-squad operation, the Civil Co-operation Bureau [CCB].

Yet they remain completely closed to public scrutiny and outside the ambit of the National Peace Accord, signed on Saturday [14 September] by the government, the African National Congress [ANC], Inkatha and other parties to the conflict in South Africa. It is presumed, however, that their activities will be covered by the Code of Conduct for the SADF, which is currently under discussion by the National Peace Committee.

Yet there is a contradiction here: the Special Forces are by their very nature highly covert units. The SADF, for example, refused to respond to even the most general queries about the nature and composition of these mysterious units. How then are they to be monitored by the Peace Accord and its mechanisms?

The question is especially important as the Special Forces have been blamed, by defectors from within their ranks, for many of the train massacres and "third force" attacks that have stoked up internecine violence in the townships.

In recent months several former Special Force members have begun to open the book on what they are about and what they've been up to. THE WEEKLY MAIL pieces together some of this information:

Reconnaissance [Recce] Regiments

Technically speaking, these are the only true-blue Special Forces of the SADF—though other units such as the Parabats and 32 Battalion can be described as specialised forces.

The four Reece regiments are headed by the General Officer Commanding Special Forces, Major General Joep Joubert, who is answerable only to the Chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg (and ultimately to the minister of defence). The Recces have the authority to initiate their own operations provided these are approved by the Chief of Staff Operations.

1 Recce, based in Durban, is the original Reconnaissance regiment, formed as a permanent Force unit in 1972. Its official role is to carry out "specialised research and development work for the Special Forces" and to do this it has a training wing responsible for all initial training of special force members.

2 Recce, based in Pretoria, was formed three years later as a Citizen Force regiment.

4 Recce [no 3 Reece as published], based at Langebaan in the Western Cape, specialises in seaborne operations. It was used extensively in Angola in the late Seventies and Eighties. Among its members was Major Wynand du Toit, the SADF officer captured by the Angolans on a pro-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] sabotage mission in the mid-Eighties.

5 Recce, based at Phalaborwa, consists mainly of foreign black troops, with white South African and former Rhodesian officers. It has operated mainly in Mozambique and Angola, but is reported to have also been involved in several operations inside South Africa.

It has several sections: 5.1 (Phalaborwa) and 5.2 (formerly the Caprivi Strip) are both commandoes consisting of about 60 people each. 5.4 is responsible for intelligence and 5.5 for training and both have a core of about 15 people.

The Special Forces' description of their own mission is clear: "To inflict the maximum disruption on the enemy of the state by means of special actions," and their brief is to operate inside and outside of South Africa as the situation demands.

Over the past decade the Recces have relied heavily on soldiers of foreign origin—Rhodesian officers and

former Angolan and Mozambican troops. The reason, according to one former CCB member spoke to THE WEEKLY MAIL, was because "foreigners have better access to foreign countries, are easier to use for underground work and there is deniability if they are captured."

4 and 5 Recce Commandos were formed in 1978 but, according to former AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL editor Steve Ellis, "the origin of 4 and 5 Recce is really the story of Rhodesians coming south after Zimbabwe gained its independence."

Hundreds of former members of the Rhodesian special forces trekked south in 1980 in what was known as Operation Winter. Each officer was then interviewed by Liebenberg and called to account for those under their command.

Two new Recce regiments were immediately formed consisting entirely of the former Rhodesians—3 Recce (Phalaborwa) and 6 Recce (Durban). These, however, were soon disbanded. 6 Recce, for instance, was headed by ex-Rhodesian special forces officer Garth Barrett, but he fell out with the SADF after a raid on Mozambique in which one of his men was killed—leaving Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] with clear evidence of South Africa's involvement in the civil war there.

The Rhodesians were later absorbed into the other Recce regiments. For instance, a former commanding officer of 5 Recce is Colonel Bert Sachse who was trained at Sandhurst, then joined the Selous Scouts and later the Rhodesian SAS. One of his lieutenants was a Sergeant Major Pretorius, a former Rhodesian army NCO who was in charge of the detention barracks in Bulawayo.

Especially in the early days, others were drawn from Britain and America—such as former U.S. special forces officer Major John Murphy who was seconded to 1 Recce and was killed in a mysterious parachute accident in 1983. At the time it was alleged he was an informer for the CIA.

While most former soldiers from the Angolan FNLA [Front for the National Liberation of Angola] were later absorbed into 32 Battalion, some of their best men found their way into the Recces.

5 Recce was initially comprised mainly of former Angolans, but later Zulus, Tswanas and Shangaans from Mozambique were added to their commandos.

Two of these foreigners were Sergeant Felix Ndimane and Carlitos Joao Maria, who say they were abducted from Mozambique in 1982 and 1978 respectively, forced to join 5 Recce and used in assisting Renamo with attacks on trains and other terrorist operations in Mozambique, Namibia, Angola and Swaziland. According to Ndimane, 5 Recce was also involved in operations inside South Africa, including some of the recent train massacres of civilian commuters.

He also said several 5 Recce members have returned to Mozambique where they have purchased farms from which support for Renamo is channelled.

While the Recces are an autonomous force they enjoy close relations with SADF Military Intelligence (currently headed by Lieutenant General Witkop Badenhorst), with the CCB and with the security police.

Nowhere was the link between the Recces and Military Intelligence clearer than in the SADF's support for Renamo. According to several sources, throughout the Eighties 5 Recce was seconding several of its members to Renamo on a full-time basis. At least until the mid-Eighties Renamo was being run by an officer in the Military Intelligence Division, Colonel Charles van Niekerk, whose continued involvement was exposed in the late-1984 capture of the Vaz diaries (several months after the Nkomati Accord was signed).

The CCB also had close links with the Recces, from which several of its members were drawn.

CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster is a former commanding officer of 5 Recce.

Senior CCB member Colonel Corrie Meerholz was former second-in-command of 5 Recce who worked closely with Ndimane.

And according to some CCB sources the CCB only moved out of the direct control of the Special Forces in 1988, but remained under the direct authority of Major General Eddie Webb as a "civilian" unit which could not be directly linked to the military.

Since the CCB was disbanded last year several of its members have joined 5 Recce.

44 Parabat Brigade

This elite army unit is currently headed by Colonel M. Alexander and is based at Murray Hill outside Pretoria. The operational element of its activities falls under 1 Para in TEMPE base near Bloemfontein, which is commanded by Colonel L. Rubman.

The Parabats were involved extensively in Angola and Namibia. Some 370 parabats from 44 Parachute Brigade were responsible for the Cassinga massacre in May 1978.

According to several sources, after 1980 large numbers of former Rhodesian parabats joined 44 Parachute Battalion. Several CCB members were also recruited from the Parabats.

32 Battalion

Described by JANE's South African military correspondent as "probably the finest light infantry in the world today," these "Buffalo Soldiers" are almost all former Angolans from the FNLA movement.

32 Battalion was formed in 1976 at the end of the Angolan civil war, and for over a decade was headed by

Colonel Jan Breytenbach and was primarily involved in the SADF's war against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Namibia. The SADF regards them as highly efficient and courageous unit while to SWAPO and the African National Congress they are the chief villains of the military. They have frequently been accused of atrocities—civilian or otherwise.

For many years they have maintained close links with the Recces and particularly with 5 Recce (which used 32 Battalion for much of its initial recruitment).

After Namibian independence in 1989 they moved to Pomfret in the Northern Cape, where they are currently commanded by Colonel M. Delpont.

They have recently been involved extensively in the black townships—in Natal and in the Transvaal (for example in quelling the violence at the Phola Park squatter camp).

—The official response from the SADF to a set of questions from THE WEEKLY MAIL about the Special Forces met with the following reply: "It is not SADF policy to divulge any information about its Special Forces."

Future of ANC Military Wing, MK, Viewed
MB2209125891 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 22 Sep 91 p 2

[Article by Ivor Powell: "MK Must Adapt To New Role in Times of Peace"]

[Text] Blink twice and—especially if you have been brought up to think of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] as a bunch of bloodthirsty terrorists—you might not recognise the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing any more.

You might find it backed, trained and advised, not by the Soviet bloc, but by Western powers like Great Britain—who, less than five years ago would not so much as speak to the ANC because they regarded it as a "terrorist organisation."

You might find it looking in the short term more like a political ancillary of the ANC, involved more in grass-roots organising than in military business.

Blink twice more and you could find that it is becoming a regular army and looks a lot like the SADF [South African Defense Force].

As the country moves closer to a democratically elected or interim government, the ANC's military wing is undergoing major changes, prompted both by external circumstances and by internal soul searching.

In one major development, the Soviet Union, once the ANC's major military backer, indicated in the midst of internal upheavals that it was pulling the plug on funding and would no longer be avoiding either aid or training.

MK spokesman Tokyo Sixwale this week told the SUNDAY STAR the liberation army's leadership was engaged in ongoing talks on "matters of common concern" with French government and military officials. He said talks on similar lines were fairly advanced with India.

A week earlier the British government admitted to independent news bulletin SOUTHSCAN that it too was early in preliminary talks with ANC leaders to discuss the possibility of providing military training to members of Umkhonto we Sizwe as part of a general aid programme for post apartheid South Africa.

Similar talks are under way with Canada and Australia, and could lead a post-negotiations South Africa into a closer relationship with the Commonwealth.

In other African countries like Zimbabwe, where the British government has pumped in military aid, the packages have brought with them measures of political and economic influence.

A national conference of MK held in Venda last month took stock of the liberation army's role against the background of the suspension of the armed struggle.

In one set of resolutions the liberation army decided to redefine itself as essentially an "army of peace" during the transitional period.

It committed itself to using the political skills and knowledge of its cadres for organising and consolidating the ANC's still amorphous constituency.

Balanced against this peacetime role however, MK soldiers would also involve themselves in building up and training Self Defence Units [SDU]. SDUs, at the insistence of the ANC, have been sanctioned under the peace accord. But they may only use licensed weapons and thus even here MK could not function as a full military force.

Another resolution drafted at the conference and calling for a major restructuring of MK has been passed on to the ANC's National Executive Committee [NEC]. The resolution could lead to significant personnel changes at the top-level—including the possible axing of leaders like security head Joe Nhlanhla and MK commander and NEC member Joe Modise.

But it will also implement structural changes which will make MK more like a regular army.

Addressing the Venda conference Chris Hani said MK has already trained a number of officers in conventional military techniques with an eye to assuming a role in the future national defence force.

The ANC remains firm that MK will not dissolve, nor will it be pressured into surrendering weapons.

ANC sources described the Government's attempts to extend the agreed suspension of the armed struggle to a

total disarmament as "just an attempt to make political capital out of the situation."

And the SUNDAY STAR can reveal that the Government proposal that MK surrender its weaponry and arms caches to "joint SADF/ANC control" was roundly rejected—notably by ANC President Nelson Mandela—at a National Working Committee meeting earlier this week.

Explaining the official ANC stand, Mr. Sixwale said as the Government represents the people of South Africa "we must hand our weapons over." At that point, and not sooner, Mr. Sixwale told the SUNDAY STAR, MK would also consider joining forces with the SADF.

But, he insisted, any scenario in which MK was simply subsumed into existing SADF structures would remain unacceptable.

"What we are looking at is the creation of a completely new South African army. In its present form the SADF has no legitimacy. It would have to be completely transformed; it would have to undergo a complete overhaul."

'MK Will Stay'

*MB2109152891 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 20-26 Sep 91 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "MK Will Stay"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] this week firmly rebutted suggestions that the continued existence of its army Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation] was a violation of last weekend's National Peace Accord.

It also said that the fate of MK could only be resolved within the broader context of negotiations around the future of security forces throughout South Africa, including the homelands and self-governing states.

National Party leader F.W. de Klerk and Inkatha's Chief [Mangosuthu] Gatscha Buthelezi expressed misgivings about the continued existence of MK after the signing of the accord, clearly proposing that it disbands.

The ANC has stressed that self-defence units in the community should not be "narrowly partisan."

"They must be community-based structures, on which all members of the community are free to serve, regardless of their political affiliation," the ANC explained.

If there is any linkage between MK and the contents of the accord, then it relates to parts of the peace agreement which deals with the status of the South African Police and police forces in the self-governing territories, the ANC added.

Among these is the kwaZulu Police Force (KZP), which the ANC says "has acted as the private army of one political party in our country". And there has been little progress in bringing forces like the KZP under one

centralised command, which "serves and enjoys the confidence of all our people".

Further on MK Status

*MB2309144091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 23 Sep 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "Press Statement" issued by African National Congress; place, date issued not given]

[Text] Press Statement - Response to Remarks Made by the Minister of Correctional Services:

The African National Congress [ANC] finds the remarks made by Mr Vlok regarding the status of MK [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] operative Robert McBride extremely unhelpful.

Robert McBride is in prison as a result of his activities on behalf of Umkhonto we Sizwe. At all times, without exception, he carried out the instructions of his military commanders in the ANC. We in the African National Congress are co-authors and co-signatories of the Pretoria Minute and subsequent joint working group reports which established mechanisms for the release of all political prisoners. To date, over a year past the signing of this agreement, members of Umkhonto we Sizwe like Robert McBride remain in prison and others, like Comrades Mthetheli Mncube and Mzondelell Nondula are still on death row. We signed this agreement in good faith, and we are having that faith severely tested.

Other MK operatives charged with offences identical to those of Comrade McBride, for example Comrades Steven Maboja and Mandla Villkazi, have been released. There is no issue of principle involved in the continued incarceration of Robert McBride.

The Harare declarations stated quite clearly that the release of all prisoners is a precondition for full constitutional negotiations. The continued incarceration of MK operatives as well as the fact that members of MK are now on trial for offences committed prior to the cut-off date remains a fundamental obstacle to these negotiations. It is within State President de Klerk's power to release the remaining political prisoners tomorrow if he chooses to do so. We call on him to demonstrate his good faith on this issue by releasing the remaining political prisoners.

Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity
PO Box 61884, Marshalltown, Johannesburg, 2107 23
September 1991

Danish MPs on Conditions for Lifting Sanctions

*MB2209055891 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 20-26 Sep 91 p 7*

[Article by Jennifer Pogrand: "Danish MP's To Decide on EC Sanctions"]

[Text] Five leading Danish parliamentarians arrived in South Africa on Friday to assess whether the government has met conditions stipulated by the Danish parliament for the ending of Danish and European Community sanctions.

Depending on the finding of the delegation, the way may be opened for the lifting of EC sanctions on steel, iron and Kruger rands. In April the Danes effectively vetoed the 12-member EC's wish to lift these sanctions.

For the first of a three-phase plan of Danish sanctions laws against South Africa to be lifted, the delegation will have to be satisfied that the five pillars of apartheid legislation have been abolished; that a binding agreement with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) on the return of exiles has been concluded and that all political prisoners have been released.

Said Erik Boel, charge d'affaires of the Danish embassy: "Once these conditions have been fulfilled, the way will be clear for the lifting of the phase: the reservation against the abolition of the EC sanctions, and legislation that bans Danish investments and the exchange of services such as banking."

The delegation, which is in the country on a week-long unofficial visit as guests of the South African Council of Churches, will meet a range of government representatives as well as other political leaders and representatives of non-governmental organisations.

The three-phase plan for the lifting of sanctions is a consensus document agreed to by the five major Danish political parties, which are all represented in the delegation.

In the delegation is Jorgen Winther of the Liberal Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which will make the final decision on whether to lift the first phase of sanctions at this stage.

Also in the delegation is Jorgen Estrup of the Social Liberal Party, the man who holds the swing vote on the lifting of Danish and EC sanctions.

An opinion poll conducted in Denmark this week showed that most Danes still support the retention of sanctions.

Whereas it is widely considered that two of the conditions have been met—the repeal of apartheid legislation and the signing of the agreement between the government and the UNHCR on September 4—the still-unresolved issue of the release of the remaining political prisoners may prove to be the stumbling block.

But while the lifting of EC sanctions remains unclear, it is an almost foregone conclusion that the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Harare next month will accept recommendations to lift the sports, cultural and academic boycotts.

The proposals of the New Delhi foreign ministers' meeting last weekend made it clear that substantial progress has been made and that these "people-to-people" sanctions could now go.

Arms Buyers View Weapons Demonstration

*MB2109191291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 21 Sep 91*

[Text] Local and international arms buyers had the chance to see the best of South Africa's weapons and war machines over the last few days. A comprehensive weapons demonstration which ended this morning was hosted by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] outside Pretoria.

[Begin SABC reporter Pieter Theron recording] The weapons demonstration was held at the Gerotek vehicle test range to the west of Pretoria. It consisted of demonstrations and static exhibitions of various locally produced military products and systems and was held primarily for the benefit of local and foreign customers of South Africa's armaments industry.

The highlight of the exhibition was one of Armscor's latest developments, the Rooivalk [Red Falcon] combat support helicopter. Designed for full integration with high mobility ground forces it's an effective weapons platform capable of being deployed in a supportive, defensive or offensive role. Another unique concept, the Rooikat [African Lynx] armored vehicle, developed to fulfill the combat reconnaissance role during high mobility operations, was also on show.

Nearly 2,000 invited guests attended in prearranged sessions. The location of the demonstration on the vehicle test range made it possible to demonstrate the vehicles under the toughest test conditions in the world. Experts on the various vehicles and systems were on hand throughout to answer questions, and technical information down to fine details of engineering was available for those interested.

Armscor says in a statement the demonstration went well and it is expected that it will lead to a marked improvement in sales. The armaments industry is already South Africa's largest exporter of manufactured goods and increased exports could make a significant contribution to recovery of the economy. [end recording]

CP 'Office Bearer' Revealed as Member of NIS

*MB2009130491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1229 GMT 20 Sep 91*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 20 SAPA—The deputy leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, revealed on Friday that a prominent CP office bearer had until a week ago been a paid agent of National Intelligence Service [NIS]. He said in a statement in Pretoria that when the agent was confronted by him (Dr Hartzenberg) and three colleagues on Friday (today), he admitted he had received payment from NIS since 1987

for collecting information about political organisations, among others the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the DP [Democratic Party].

He was also aware of an N1 project aimed at the Conservative Party.

The official's identity was not disclosed.

"Because revealing his identity will involve a security risk, his name has been withheld, but will be made available to the state president should he request it," Dr Hartzenberg said.

"These admissions make a mockery of the state president's assurances of July 30 that these secret projects against and about political parties have been stopped—and because he, nevertheless, still goes ahead using taxpayers' money for these secret projects, he ought to resign."

Dr Hartzenberg said it should be noted that the agent had been busy with his activities until last week, when the CP established his involvement.

He added that the agent had undertaken to immediately vacate all his posts in the CP.

Hunger-Striking ANC Prisoner 'Dangerously Ill'

*MB2109102491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 91*

[Text] According to statements issued by the ANC [African National Congress] and the Human Rights Commission [HRC], the ANC prisoner convicted for his part in a coup attempt in Bophuthatswana in 1988 is dangerously ill at the Thusong Community Hospital near Lichtenburg. Johannes Simelane has been on hunger strike since 18 August, and according to the HRC he has been diagnosed as showing symptoms of brain damage. Doctors have requested permission to transfer him to Garankuwa Hospital.

21 Sep Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2109143091

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

ANC's Spear of Nation Is a Private Army—"The National Peace Accord has focussed attention on Umkhonto we Sizwe or MK, as it is popularly known, raising questions about the ANC military wing's future. The accord prohibits private armies. But opposite conclusions appear to have been drawn about MK's future," writes Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 21 September in its page 12 editorial. President de Klerk has said it is time for MK to be disbanded. ANC President Nelson Mandela says the ANC has no intention of disbanding MK, "now or later". "The deadlock, however, is more apparent than real." "MK is in process

of being disbanded as a military force, as examination of bilateral agreements between the De Klerk administration and the ANC shows." "But the process has not been completed...[it] has taken a step further with the signing of the Peace Accord. It specifically proscribes private armies. The agreed definition of a private army—one which is recruited from one political organisation only—clearly applies to MK. No amount of sophistry about MK being a national liberation army rather than a private army can change that." "...The future of MK is foreshadowed in the existing documents: it will survive, as a political ancillary to the ANC but not as its secret army." "Eventually MK will be subsumed in the new defence force which will emerge as part of the new non-racial South Africa."

NEW NATION

Penalize Those Who 'Flaunt' the Peace Accord—"The signing of the National Peace Accord at the weekend gives us the opportunity to revisit the accord and examine how best it can be utilised," says Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 20-26 September in its page six editorial. "It was reassuring that progressive formations agreed with us that the accord is fraught with flaws, but that they entered the agreement in the spirit of improving on it. We certainly remain unconvinced of the government's sincerity or commitment to the accord." "It is not moral pressure but political pressure that should be brought to bear if this accord is to have any impact in safeguarding the lives of our people and ensure that negotiation remain on track." We believe that Western governments ... must now help to build punitive elements into it that will give it teeth. This will help ensure that those who breach the accord will be judged by their actions. Even more than that, these governments should penalise those who flaunt the accord by, for instance, the withdrawal of any material or political support. "Also, "we could continue to refine its contents and gauge them by what is achieved or not achieved on the ground". "The accord must also be an issue for discussion at the All Party Congress." "Having accepted a joint monitoring mechanism in the accord, it seems that the natural progression of this development is the creation of more joint, or interim arrangements to manage the transition."

23 Sep Press Review

MB2309093291

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Zulus, IFP Becoming Isolated—"Disenchantment with the Inkatha Freedom Party has begun to surface even in the National Party which, until quite recently, harboured a lingering hope that a Zulu-Afrikaner alliance might become a bulwark against the full force of black government," writes Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 22 September in its page 28 editorial. The

criticism of Inkatha that surfaced in Nationalist newspapers this week reflects, probably quite accurately, the feelings in the higher reaches of government about the IFP's behaviour at the national peace conference a week ago.... There is a history of violence, slander, assassination attempts from both Inkatha and the United Democratic Front and the ANC, so "neither side has clean hands". At the conference, "the Inkatha Freedom Party has carried into the peace negotiations, and beyond, the baggage of old enemies and past grievances". "As for the dragging dispute about so-called 'cultural weapons', it is a tiresome pretence that no longer convinces anybody." "The multiple enmities of the IFP and its leader are beginning to isolate the Zulu people, or at least the poorer sections of the Zulu people who tend to inhabit hostels or the rural regions of Natal, from the rest of the nation. A political organisation which has fallen out with churches, the press and other important elements of civil society, and which has alienated even the Nationalists, is in danger of perceived, by all other players, as part of the problem rather than the solution."

SUNDAY STAR

Start of All-Party Conference Urgent—"Two years ago, when F.W. de Klerk took over as President, the events of today were unthinkable. In the past two weeks we have taken two important steps on the road to democracy: last Saturday's Peace Accord and this week's declaration by leaders of the Government, the ANC and Inkatha that these three major players are ready for 'real' negotiations as soon as possible," writes Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 22 September in its page 16 editorial. "South Africa desperately needs these negotiations.... the launch of a multiparty or all-party conference has now become the priority. It is time for the mud-slinging and point-scoring to stop. All parties have been guilty of this". "One of the main hold-ups is the Patriotic Front summit, a meeting that should have been held long ago". "The tragedy of 26,000 people who have died violently as a result of crime over the past 18 months should be enough to spur the major players into action. Most of the foundations for the multiparty talks are already in place; if our leaders don't build on them they will be betraying the people they purport to serve—and dishonouring the memory of all those who have suffered and died in the name of apartheid".

THE STAR

Change in Environmental Policy Welcome—Environment Minister Louis Pienaar "has spelt out that, from now on, environmental wisdom rules," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 September. "Official policy will no longer be to wait until '100 percent scientific evidence' is available before moves are made to protect the environment." "The Minister in fact warned that although some industries show scant regard for their own country's environment, they must at least take cognisance of the European Community's determination to clean up—or lose out on exports. The EC is talking of boycotting goods from

countries whose industries are unduly dirty. Ironically, this type of threat will come like a breath of fresh air to many South Africans."

SOWETAN

New Conduct Code for Army—"The new code of conduct for the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] have been a long time coming," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 September. "And the truth is that the SADF needs this new book of rules as much as the country does. The point here is that soldiers are not policemen. They are employed to fight off foreign threats. They should not be used against their own countrymen." "Times are changing fast and today a non-political army which is prepared to talk to MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] is an idea which makes absolute sense at last."

DIE BURGER

Editorial Views CP Threat To Infiltrate Defense Force—"Defense Minister Roelf Meyer was correct in issuing the warning that stern action would be taken against those wishing to use the defense force for political motives," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 18 September. "This follows a suggestion by the Conservative Party, CP, defense spokesman that the defense force should be infiltrated by CP members." "The danger exists that the CP could turn the defense force into a political battlefield with this half-baked plan." "The CP, who maintains close contacts with the Afrikaner Resistance Movement and other radical right-wing organizations, displays its strong fascist characteristics quite openly." "The CP Deputy Leader Ferdi Hartzenberg bragged that the CP would fare much better than the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, did in Mozambique. The implications are disturbing." "If South Africa wants to be a successful democracy then private armies should not be tolerated."

BEELD

Australia's Motives for Maintaining Sanctions Questioned—"For years Australia remained one of South Africa's staunchest critics, so it is good to note that it is displaying greater friendliness as far as bilateral relations are concerned. Minister Pik Botha was even invited to visit the country," begins a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 September. "However, the fact that Canberra is prepared to drop cultural, academic and a few other restrictions cannot be seen as a breakthrough. Countries such as America and Britain have jumped over those hurdles a long time back. Why is Australia so slow in lifting financial sanctions? If one compares the few steps taken in Australia to the positive steps taken by Britain to assist in establishing a democracy in South Africa, then one naturally wonders if Australia is just striving to protect its own markets. This factor probably weighs heavier than its desire to give meaningful change a push in the right direction."

Angola

Dos Santos Views Diplomatic Relations With U.S.

MB2109090891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to Angola yesterday at the end of a visit to the United States of America. At a news conference at the 4 February International Airport, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the first steps have been taken for establishing diplomatic relations between Angola and the United States of America. The head of state said the visit opened a new era of a different dimension in the U.S.-Angolan relations.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] I think that as a whole the visit was positive. The fact that this was the first time that an Angolan president met his U.S. counterpart is in itself an important event. Everywhere we have noticed a major interest in Angola. Everyone we met, namely politicians, businessmen, journalists, etc., attributed great importance to the visit because they consider Angola an important African country, mainly in southern Africa.

We also noted that the visit marked the beginning of a new era in relations between the United States of America and Angola in that relations until now had a distinct party character; now they are developing a different dimension, and the first steps are being taken toward the normalization of diplomatic relations.

Obviously, it was not possible to establish full relations, but concrete steps will soon be taken to define the type of U.S. presence in Angola and vice versa. Moreover, the wish expressed by the U.S. President when we were leaving the White House was very significant—namely, that one should let bygones be bygones and that both Angola and the United States should look into the future and build friendly and cooperative relations. I think those remarks show how positive the visit was for both sides in deepening every type of future tie.

With the business community we also had intensive work regarding discussions and conferences. We can say that Angola today is a major center of attention for all U.S. investors. There are still some limitations imposed by U.S. legislation restricting trade and cooperation. I am convinced, however, that those businessmen will exert great influence over the U.S. authorities so that those restrictions are lifted as soon as possible.

Finally, we enjoyed good media coverage throughout the visit, be it U.S. or foreign media. They all dedicated a very considerable length of time to our visit. Naturally, the Angolan media was not an exception. I know that the Angolan public has been informed. Much of what I am saying is a repetition because the journalists have already said everything, but I would like to say that both politicians and businessmen, as well as intellectuals and especially the journalists, paid considerable attention to

our visit. Like ourselves, they all regard the visit as a new starting point which will permit the strengthening of friendly relations between the Angolan and U.S. peoples.

To Visit UK 'Next Week'

MB2009192691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is to pay an official visit to Great Britain next week. He is expected to return to Luanda tonight from a five-day visit to the United States. He will go to Great Britain next week to meet with British Government officials and British businessmen. [passage omitted]

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is scheduled to meet British Prime Minister John Major on 24 September. He will also meet the defense and foreign affairs ministers as well as politicians, academicians, businessmen, and journalists during his visit to Great Britain. He is also expected to grant interviews to the BBC and several British newspapers.

UNITA Communique: Savimbi To Arrive 29 Sep

MB2109062691 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Communique issued by the Standing Committee of UNITA's Political Commission in Jamba on 20 September—read by announcer]

[Text] The Standing Committee of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Political Commission hereby informs the people of Angola that Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the president of UNITA and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] will as of 24 September 1991 begin a patriotic tour of the nation, which will take him to Huambo, Lubango, Lobito, and finally Luanda. Dr. Savimbi is scheduled to arrive in Luanda on 29 September 1991.

During his patriotic working tour, President Savimbi will enlighten the public on the evolution of the peace process in Angola since the signing of the Bicesse Accords in Lisbon on 31 May 1991 and will urge the Angolan people to play a more active role by strictly adhering to the accords that will lead Angolans to free, fair, and multiparty elections in September 1992, which is an indispensable basis for the strengthening of peace and the construction of a truly free, democratic, prosperous, and dignified Angola.

[Issued] Jamba, 20 September 1991, year of the defense of Angolan identity for the conquest of democracy

UNITA Officials Arrive Ahead of Savimbi

MB2209194891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] General Miguel N'zau Puna, a member of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leadership, arrived in Luanda from Jamba today to make arrangements for Jonas Savimbi's visit to the Angolan capital on 29 September. Norberto de Castro, UNITA's representative in Portugal, also arrived in Luanda from Lisbon today to take part in the preparations on Savimbi's visit. Norberto de Castro was accompanied by seven Angolan and Brazilian musicians, including Marcelo de Carvalho, otherwise known as Bonga.

Joint Commission Meets in Luanda 20 Sep

MB2109145091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] The CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission] met in Luanda today, two weeks after the interruption of its activities following UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] unilateral suspension of participation. Our correspondent Abilio Cam-bambe reports:

Today, there are strong reasons for the Angolan people to be happy in that the obstacles and alarm surrounding Angolan politics no longer exist. The CCPM met at the Costa do Sol Hotel, placing a three-point agenda on the negotiating table. The first point of the agenda dealt with the approval of the proceedings of the previous session. The second point concerned the confinement of FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] troops, and the third point dealt with the electoral process. This is all we could gather from a source close to the session.

Meanwhile, Abel Chivukuvuku, the spokesman for the session, briefed us on what was discussed at the meeting:

[Begin Chivukuvuku recording] Today's meeting began with a report from General Dino Matross on the new delegation of the government of the People's Republic of Angola to the CCPM. The UNITA delegation informed the meeting about the visit of UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi to Luanda which is scheduled to begin on 29 September. The UNITA delegation informed the CCPM that Dr. Savimbi will make a working tour of [words indistinct] the date and venue will be announced later.

At today's meeting we discussed the timetable for the election [words indistinct] we have agreed on bilateral consultations before meetings of the CCPM in order to speed up the timetable. The aim is to bring calm to the country and Angolans, as well as to political forces.

We have also discussed the confinement of troops. We dealt with the deployment of verification teams in

assembly points, and the rapid confinement of troops. The session heard a report from the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF. Observers in the CMVF will hold seminars in Luanda on 24 September to brief regional verification teams. Similar seminars will be held elsewhere to discuss a common policy on assembly points and confinement of troops.

We also discussed the role of the CCPM. We believe that now that the crisis is over it is important that we improve the performance of the CCPM in order to implement its decisions. We have been informed by CCPM members, who met with the United Nations, that the latter will soon assist the sides, namely th? troops confined to assembly points. [end recording]

Lesotho

Ramaema Opens Special National Assembly Session

MB2309130391 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1130 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Phisoana Ramaema, says the purpose of the present sitting of the National Constituent Assembly is to elect a commission to present a draft constitution to the nation so that the final document will be a constitution of the people and not just an official document of the government or the constituent assembly. Maj. Gen. Ramaema said this today on the opening of the National Constituent Assembly.

The chairman of the two ruling councils also assured members of the assembly, and the nation at large, that registration of voters will start soon. The registration was scheduled for July this year, however, it is said the delay was caused by the fact that the government had invited election experts from the United States of America and had to wait to await their report which reached the government in August. He added that the report has been of vital importance in helping the government to solicit funds and other forms of assistance from friendly countries and organizations for this important task.

His excellency the chairman told members of the assembly that the government remained committed to holding a general election in 1992, even if, for the delays already experienced, it may be slightly later in the year than originally scheduled. He reiterated that it is incumbent on all parties to conduct their campaigns in an orderly fashion. Furthermore, the government needs to know who the leaders of the various political parties are in order to consult with them on pertinent issues relating to the elections.

Malawi

Banda Opens Malawi Congress Party Convention

MB2209171091 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 22 Sep 91

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, has said the Malawi Congress Party [MCP] is not only a political party but also a national movement for economic and social progress of the country. The life president was speaking at Mzuzu Teachers College in the city of Mzuzu today when he opened this year's MCP Convention.

In his address the life president spoke on a wide range of issues which included the country's achievements since the attainment of independence. In this connection, the life president also spoke on the issue of multipartyism currently under debate in various parts of the world. He said in this country the MCP was not imposed on the people. He recalled that during the 1964 elections all political parties contested in the elections, and two—the MCP and the United Federal Party—won some seats, with the MCP receiving the majority of votes.

The life president said during the first 10 years of the country's independence minorities were represented in the National Assembly. He said after that a law was passed that only Malawian citizens should be in Parliament, and the non-Malawians were given two years to take up Malawian citizenship. The ngwazi recalled that the non-Malawians turned down the offer to take Malawian citizenship. As a result, he said, only Malawians were represented in the National Assembly.

The life president told the delegates that the circumstances prevailing at the time made this country into a one-party state. He stressed that [words indistinct] that the country should become a one-party state.

Turning to the achievements of the party, the life president said during the past 27 years the country under the MCP has developed tremendously. He said during the 27 years of independence the party has unified the people. Peace and calm, and law and order have prevailed, and that tribal wars have not occurred as is the case in other African countries.

The life president explained that this is because party leaders go to any troubled spots to discuss problems, and reconcile the people. The life president said the party has also been instrumental in mobilizing people in [word indistinct] schemes, and introducing new ideas and methods of improving living conditions of the people, especially those in rural areas. The ngwazi, therefore, urged people to examine the work of the MCP and its government for the past 27 years, and make decisions on whether the policies it adopted were the right ones.

In his address the life president spoke of the country's achievements during the past year. He said during the year people produced more crops, and that (?was

proving) that the crops fetched high prices on (?markets). The life president stressed that he wants his people to produce more crops, especially maize which is the main food item.

His excellency the life president told the delegates that during the past year peace and calm, law and order prevailed in the country, enabling people to (?exert) their energies on development projects.

The ngwazi also told the delegates that it had been reported to him that all was not well in Mwanza District where thieves were robbing people. He, however, said the situation has now improved following the deployment of security forces in the area.

On foreign relations the life president said Malawi continued to enjoy good relations with her neighbors. He said Malawi was able to use ports in Mozambique, Tanzania, and South Africa because of the cooperation it received from the governments in those countries. He thanked the leaders of those countries for the assistance they render to Malawi.

The life president also welcomed the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe, and the unification of Germany. He said the fall of communism is the fulfillment of his prediction in the 1960's that Communism would collapse because it was an unnatural system. He observed that some African countries which adopted Communism, but called them socialist policies, have abandoned them for (?private oriented) economic policies.

Earlier, this year's convention chairman Honorable Stanford Demba, who is the regional party chairman for the south, introduced the convention's delegations representing sister parties from neighboring countries. The delegations are representing the United National Independence Party, UNIP, from Zambia, Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Revolutionary Party] from Tanzania, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] from Mozambique, ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] from Zimbabwe, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] from Namibia, and the National African Congress [name as heard] from South Africa.

In his remarks, Hon. Demba said the foreign delegations accepted invitations to attend the convention because of the life president's policy of good neighborliness. Hon. Demba also congratulated the ngwazi for his successful preconvention engagements, namely the official opening of the Defy [electrical appliances] factory at Chikangawa, and the granting of the freedom of the city of Mzuzu to the Ngwazi.

He also thanked the life president for directing that the CCAM [Development by Malawi Women] holds its annual seminar in Mzuzu prior to the opening of the convention. Hon. Demba observed that the seminar passed a number of resolutions, among which is one condemning malicious reports by foreign newspapers concerning the national adviser of CCAM, Mama C.

Tamanda Kadzamira. He said contrary to what the reports alleged, Mama is doing a good job for the country.

Hon. Demba also thanked the life president for developing the country in all fields. He also noted that the holding of the convention in the city of Mzuzu will among other things enable delegates to see for themselves the development that has taken place in the northern region under the life president's guidance.

This afternoon, foreign delegates to the convention were treated to a luncheon hosted in their honor by the treasurer general of the party, Honorable John Tembo. Speaking at the luncheon, Hon. Tembo thanked the leaders of the sister parties for attending the MCP Convention annually. He said this was a sign of friendship and cooperation between the parties. Hon. Tembo extended a special welcome to the ANC [African National Congress] delegation which is attending the convention for the first time.

Swaziland

Critics of Tinkhundla System Opposing King

MB2109121091 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS
in English 21 Sep 91 p 24

[Article by James Dlamini: "Tinkhundla Critics Want To Rule the Country"]

[Text] A headman has said those who criticise Tinkhundla [Councils of Chiefs] are in reality in opposition to the King and want to rule the country themselves.

Mr Siphon Gwebu, the Indvuna [headman], of the Tikhuba area in the Lubombo region, said berated underground political movements and those who generally criticise the Tinkhundla for "hiding in the shadows" instead of coming forward to state their case. [sentence as published]

He was speaking during the continuing sessions of the Tinkhundla Review Committee chaired by Prince Masitsela.

Mr Gwebu also castigated the people in the Tikhuba Inkhundla [Council] for straying and raising issues which had nothing to do with the purpose of the meeting.

Although some members of the community had spoken about the election of MPs [members of Parliament], many spent considerable time discussing local issues and problems.

Indvuna Gwebu said: "There is a purpose for this enquiry. It follows some complaints which people have been making. These complaints which you have been making behind closed doors have reached the King's ears.

"But I have noticed that many of you have been talking about other things and you are not saying these things in the open here."

Then he spoke [as published] a parable about people who had been entrusted with keeping a knot intact. They were deceived by someone clever to undo the knot. Because they listened to him, up to date they are still in trouble, he said. He said the King had given Swazis a knot to safeguard, but now some of them want to undo it like "those foolish people."

He continued: "People keep on complaining that there is something wrong with the Tinkhundla, but how I don't hear anyone telling us what it is that is wrong. Such people are double minded. One side they are Swazis, the other side they are painted something else.

"What I really think is that those people don't want the King. They want to rule the country themselves. I challenge those people to come forward here and tell us why they don't want the King," he said. He said Swazis were being deceived by foreigners. But, he said those foreigners ran away from their own homes.

"They were lucky they had you behind whom to run. I wonder where you will hide," he said.

He charged that educated people were mainly responsible for all this. He warned those educated people who speak bad of the Tinkhundla that it would "get dark in broad day light."

He said: "They are playing with fire. They see a burning coal covered in ash. They pick it up without realising that it will burn their fingers."

When he made this speech, people were hushed in silence. After him, the leaders of the committee stood up to wrap up the meeting.

Prime Minister on Detention of Citizens

MB2309102491 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 23 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Don't Detain or Victimise Anyone—PM (Prime Minister)"]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini has appealed to the Tinkhundla [Councils of Chiefs] Review Committee not to detain or victimise people who speak about introducing multi-party politics and have anti-government views.

Mr Dlamini made this appeal yesterday at Siphofaneni Inkhundla [Councils of Chiefs] where he was speaking in his capacity as a member of that Inkhundla.

Mr Dlamini told the gathering that when he said Swaziland cannot be left out in the winds of political change taking place in the world, he did not mean introducing multi-party politics.

He was referring to a speech he made during an official opening of a school at Lushikishini in the Mankayane sub-region.

Mr Dlamini said he was shocked the next day after he had made this statement when a lot of people came to his office to enquire what he meant by saying Swaziland must change.

He said the fact that the King has commissioned the committee to gather information from the people on how the Tinkhundla system can be improved, means Swaziland was experiencing change.

He said as a result, the people should feel free to speak to the committee on anything and they should not be intimidated.

"It is why I wish to make this appeal, Mr Chairman that the people who will be speaking before this committee about introducing multi parties should not be detained or victimised in anyway as a result of their submissions to the committee."

He said there was an urgent need to educate the nation about the Tinkhundla system of government.

He said it is not that the system does not work, but the people are not well versed about how the system works.

The chairman of the committee, Prince Masitsela assured Mr Dlamini that people who will be contributing to the committee will not be detained or victimised.

Prince Masitsela told the gathering that people have the right to speak, adding that here there is freedom of speech.

He also reminded the gathering that at present there are no political prisoners or people detained under the 60-day detention order.

Most people who spoke were in favour of Tinkundla. However, the people said the Tinkhundla system should only concentrate on development and not on politics.

Zambia

Kaunda Concludes Southern Tour, Returns to Lusaka

MB2009192291 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] President Kaunda returned to Lusaka this afternoon from Livingstone where he wound up his campaign

tour of the Southern Province. He was met at the city airport by Prime Minister Malimba Masheke, Lusaka Province Member of the Central Committee Bautis Kapulu, and (?service chiefs).

Mr. Kaunda started the Southern Province tour on Monday [16 September] this week, addressing campaign meetings in Choma, Munze, Namwala, and the one in Livingstone today. The president, who is expected to start a similar tour of the Central Province next week, has already been to Northern, Luapula, and Eastern Province, in addition to the just ended southern one.

Zimbabwe

Malawi To Support UN Head Post Nomination

MB2009152491 Johannesburg SABA in English 1309 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Harare Sept 20 SABA—Malawi will support Zimbabwe's candidate for the post of secretary-general of the United Nations, ZIANA News Agency reported on Friday. John Tembo, treasurer-general of the Malawi Congress Party, on Friday said Zimbabwe had the full backing of Malawi for the UN's top job.

He was speaking to ZIANA after presenting a letter to Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe from Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda.

Zimbabwe's candidate is Mr Bernard Chidzero, the country's finance, economic planning and development minister.

Mr Chidzero is one of the six African candidates put forward by the Organisation of African Unity for the UN post which falls vacant later this year following the retirement of the present secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mr Tembo said Dr Banda's letter also contained issues on bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and Malawi. He said although the level of trade between the two countries was good, there was always room for improvement, particularly in the transport sector.

Guinea

ECOWAS Team Briefs Conte on Liberia Summit

AB2009171591 Paris AFP in French 1302 GMT
20 Sep 91

[Text] Conakry, 20 Sep (AFP)—Yesterday a mission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) met Guinean President Lansana Conte to inform him of the results of the Yamoussoukro minisummit on Liberia, it has been learned from official sources. The mission, comprising the foreign ministers of Senegal, Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, and Nigeria, delivered a personal message to the Guinean president summing up the summit proceedings and conclusions with a view to obtaining his suggestions, comments, and views, according to the delegation leader, Mr. Djibo Ka of Senegal.

Guinea, which boycotted the Yamoussoukro summit because of its observer status, stated in a communique published after the audience that it considered as pre-conditional—in addition to the cease-fire—the return of the Liberian refugees before free and democratic elections take place. It is recalled that Guinea is playing host to over 500,000 Liberian refugees.

Ivory Coast

Senegalese Prime Minister Ends Visit, Departs

AB2109174091 Abidjan Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne
Radio in French 1245 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam ended his 24-hour working and friendly visit to our country tonight. He just left Yamoussoukro, where we have Benjamin Oulai, our special correspondent, on the line.

[Oulai] Vincent Konan: Senegalese Prime Minister Habib Thiam, who arrived in Yamoussoukro early this afternoon, was immediately received by head of state President Felix Houphouet-Boigny at his private residence. After a one-hour meeting behind closed doors followed by lunch, the head of the Senegalese Government visited the alligator lake and Our Lady of Peace Basilica in Yamoussoukro. At the airport, Habib Thiam spoke to the media about his talks with head of state President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

[Begin Thiam recording] This visit once again provided us with the opportunity to gain wisdom, share political and economic advice, and learn about all the problems confronting Africa. The president helped us understand some problems which we did not understand or which we misunderstood. He acted like a real father to us; I can talk about it on a more personal basis because when I say father, you know what I mean by that.

Furthermore, we know about the particular relationship between Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and Abdou

Diouf who, before my arrival here, gave me a friendly and very warm message for President Houphouet-Boigny. We have particular family ties which have been strengthened by my visit with the prime minister, my brother and friend, Alassane Ouattara. We had serious talks on subjects of mutual interest and on topics to which we have convergent approaches. We also took the opportunity to further strengthen cooperation between Ivory Coast and Senegal. These ties were already strengthened after the last meeting of the Senegal-Ivory Coast joint commission held in Dakar on 12 August. We think that since then there has been some improvement, and my visit here is another step forward. We both intend to move forward for the welfare of our states, governments, and countries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The head of the Senegalese Government left Yamoussoukro for Senegal at 1800. He was seen off by his Ivorian counterpart, Alassane Dramane Ouattara, together with a few members of his Cabinet.

Liberia

Outgoing ECOMOG Field Commander on Talks

AB2109173591 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Rufus Kupolati, has described the success of the Yamoussoukro talks as (the real process that) will bring total peace to Liberia shortly. He said the success of the meeting has now brought the peace process to what he called an irreversible stage.

A release from the press secretary said the outgoing field commander was speaking during farewell visits to ECOMOG contingents and formations in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Maj. Gen. Kupolati told officers of the Sierra Leonean 2d Battalion and the Nigerian 5th Battalion that the positive outcome of the political negotiations in Yamoussoukro is an achievement for all soldiers and officers of ECOMOG. He commended the dedication and sacrifices of all ECOMOG troops in their efforts to ensure the success of this peace mission. Maj. Gen. Kupolati also commended the Sierra Leonean Government for allowing its troops to stay on in ECOMOG despite the problems of insurgence within (the country).

Transitional Government, NPFL Meeting Postponed

AB2309135091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 23 Sep 91

[Text] A meeting scheduled to have taken place over the weekend between a delegation of the Interim Government of National Unity and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] has been postponed. A release from the office of the head of the interim government delegation to the meeting, Justice Minister Phillips Banks, said

the postponement was to [words indistinct] the NPFL on Saturday [21 September] at the [words indistinct] where the interim government delegation had (?converged) to travel with NPFL officials to Gbarnga, Bong County. According to Justice Minister Banks, the NPFL officials had explained that they needed more time for consultation before leaving [words indistinct] suggested that the meeting be held on Wednesday, 25 September.

Mali

Toure Delivers National Day Anniversary Address

AB2209210591 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 21 Sep 91

[Address by President Amadou Toumani Toure on the occasion of the 31st national independence anniversary in Bamako on 21 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots, for the 31st time, the Republic of Mali will celebrate its independence anniversary. Indeed, it was on 22 September 1960 that after several years of heroic and glorious struggle, our people won their national and international sovereignty. [passage omitted]

My fellow citizens, in commemorating the 31st anniversary of our independence this year, our people are all the more proud because this is the first anniversary celebrated after the 26 March 1991 great victory. That day, Malians, males and females, whose patience and stoicism were described by some as signs of weakness and resignation, put an end to the power of a particularly greedy clan who, for 23 years, held an entire people captive. This process crowned the glorious fights put up by the democratic movements during the historic and multiform struggle of our people who won their inalienable right to democracy. The date of March 26 1991 marked the beginning of a new era that brought a new hope to the entire nation.

Snatched after a difficult fight at the cost of the blood of our martyrs, the multiparty democracy that was established afterwards demands from each Malian a high sense of responsibility vis-a-vis our people and history. It demands from each and everyone of us the respect of the rules of the political game: tolerance, the acceptance of differences, and the right to be different.

The reflection of the political trends, the diversity of the socioeconomic interests, and the variety of social projects of a multiparty system should not be an obstacle to the intrinsic unity of the Malian nation. It should be the contrary. The practice in a nonviolent context of a multiparty system offers the most appropriate political framework, on the one hand, for the exercise of public freedom and the respect of human rights, and on the other hand this will encourage individual and collective creative initiatives as the sole lasting source of socioeconomic development and prosperity for man and society.

Dear fellow citizens, since 26 March 1991, our people have been methodically progressing on the path for the advent of a true democratic republic, towards the irreversible establishment of a society in which political liberation will also consecrate the advent of fundamental democratic freedom for individuals and communities. [passage omitted]

Dear compatriots, the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People [CTSP] and the government will strive to lead the transition period up to the end, despite the structural, organizational, material, and human weaknesses of our public administration, which lacks the necessary experience in organizing elections in a multiparty system. Indeed, our last pluralist elections were in 1959 with even fewer political parties. Furthermore, 23 years of dictatorship seriously reduced our sense of professionalism, public duty, and the attachment to noble values different from those in a period of profiteering and unscrupulous business practices.

The insecurity situation in the north is a liability that must be taken care of so that the democratic process can be carried out normally throughout the country. The respect of the electoral timetable will not be the sole responsibility of the committee, the CTSP, and the government. It will also depend, and perhaps more, on the sincere and actual adhesion of all social and political forces to the true democratic values. The duty of political parties and associations will be to sensitize and—why not say it—educate their activists and officials to be tolerant and nonviolent and accept differences and the right to be different. Political parties, their candidates in particular, will have to learn how to play fairly.

The commitment to democracy is not a mere question of words and profession of faith. It calls for everyone to accept the ballot verdict and acknowledge the legality and legitimacy of institutions resulting from it. To accompany the efforts of the CTSP and government and the moderating acts required from political parties, it is important that the social forces show responsibility in the face of the imperious necessity to avoid, during the remainder of the transition, any conflictual situation that may result from excessive demands whose proliferation could only weaken the social and political cohesion, threaten the achievements of our emerging democracy, and disturb the operation of a state that is practically under reconstruction.

The CTSP and government will make it a point to maintain open and constructive dialogue with all social and political forces so that their action is transparent and benefits from the largest adhesion possible from society, but they are also determined to carry out the transition process without yielding to demagogic and public temptations that have nothing to do with the real sense and significance of 26 March 1991 and can seriously jeopardize our country's political and institutional stability.

Concerning the painful situation in the north, the CTSP and government hope that the special conference scheduled for 15 November will be the historic occasion to find a national, fair, democratic, and permanent solution to a problem involving the whole nation. Moreover, the institutional system provided for in the Constitution of the Third Republic authorizes and guarantees the free administration of territorial communities in their natural environment, enriching diversity of cultures, ways of life, and specific interests.

On this thanksgiving day when the Malian people as a whole are celebrating independence for the first time in a democratic era, I sincerely call on all our Tuareg brothers to take part in the special conference on the north together with their countrymen from other ethnic groups. Dialogue and nonviolence remain the only possible way to solve the real problems concerning this country's economic development and political and sociocultural progress.

Dear countrymen, I am pleased to announce that the electoral process will start on 1 December 1991, the date agreed on for the referendum on the Constitution. Parallel to the timetable referendum management, the CTSP and government—faithful to the democratic ideals our people fought so hard for and in the spirit of 26 March 1991—are determined to extend, further on a daily basis, the scope of individual and collective liberties. Thus, in recognition of the primordial role the press played and continues to play in the consolidation of democracy, the CTSP and government plan to soon authorize the creation of free radio stations, whether public or private, as well as private television stations. It is obvious that this extension of freedom of expression for print, broadcast, and audiovisual media should not prevent the need to maintain democratic public order as well as the respect of ethics, rules, and professional codes.

In the meantime, instructions have been given to the government to organize and facilitate political parties' access to the state-owned media in general, and Radiodiffusion-Television of Mali in particular. This same democratic ideal has led the CTSP to take other measures aimed at consolidating the rule of law. Each one of us must help preserve and perpetuate this additional achievement of 26 March 1991. Consequently, I am honored to solemnly announce to the people the termination of the State Special Security Court and the Special Investigation Commission on Illicit Enrichment Crimes and Corruption. These two manipulative bodies were created by the former regime for purposes having nothing to do with their official duties, which will now be transferred to normal jurisdictions. Not only are crimes for embezzlement still national security offenses, but I can reaffirm that court examination and punishment will be more efficient and aggressive.

The reorganization of the administration and economy will continue with strict respect to the rule of law.

Investigations into economic crimes and murders will continue at the appropriate rate: aggressively and legally.

Dear countrymen, as the CTSP and government are preparing for the return of the Army and security forces to the barracks, I, once more, make it a point to call on all Malians, military and civilians, to help consolidate and perpetuate the reconciliation of the people and its Army to the extent that there will be no room for frustration and grudges. The Armed and Security Force, faithful to their solemn declaration at the national conference, make the commitment to adopt and defend republican values, acknowledge the submission of the military to political authorities constitutionally and legitimately appointed, and defend the republican democratic order and integrity of the national territory.

The Malian people and the authorities of the Third Republic in particular must also make sure that the Army's return to the barracks takes place in conditions compatible with the honor, dignity, and pride of the men in uniform, by guaranteeing them decent living, training, and working conditions. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Commentary on Bush's Policy Toward Gorbachev

AB2009202791 *Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English*
1030 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Mohamed Okorijoh commentary: "The Politics of Western Aid to Soviet Union"]

[Text] At their recent meeting in Washington, President George Bush of the United States and his guest, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, could not meet eye to eye on the question of aid to the ailing Soviet Union. The German leader wants aid to be given quickly to Moscow, since delaying it till a later date would certainly make the deal more expensive. Besides, Bonn would want the heavy weight of financial aid to the Soviet Union to be spread over more Western nations so as to [word indistinct] the effect on their own economies.

But President Bush is hesitant because he wants to know first who in the Soviet Union he is dealing with. President Bush cannot be blamed for his fears. But the position he is taking seems to be that of a man who after setting his farm on fire to clear the weeds denies responsibility for the devastating conflagration that ensues.

The United States encouraged President Gorbachev in his glasnost and perestroika with the promise of massive aid and technical assistance should he take the bold move to defuse the communist bigotry of the Soviet Union. It was an understanding that both leaders had, and even though it was spelled out in as few words as possible, or even in mind, the whole world knew that there was an accord and what it meant.

Well Gorbachev has done his bit and has earned his prize, but it seems that President Bush is now renegeing

and he is proffering what seem good reasons for doing so. The situation in the Soviet Union now is not quite clear. Each succeeding day comes up with developments and fresh reactions to last month's failed coup, and with the unfolding events, Gorbachev seems to be getting weaker and weaker in his grip of the Soviet Union. At the same time, Boris Yeltsin is getting stronger.

Of course, Yeltsin's role in the aborted coup turned him into the uncrowned leader of the Soviet Union. Communism or no communism, what the Russians want is a hardliner who will be able to stand up against the purulent influence of Western laxities, and Yeltsin has shown to them that he has those qualities plentifully.

But the Americans are a bit skeptical about Yeltsin because they feel he is too boisterous about his politics in the Soviet Union. Such a man may be too elusive for Washington to deal with, and now that he has made himself into some sort of a hero with the Soviet people he is likely to become more ebullient. So as it seems the United States is keeping a close watch on Yeltsin and cannot be expected to suspend its hard earned dollar in an uncertain venture. Whatever decision Washington takes with regard to aid to the Soviet Union and the timing will depend on Yeltsin and Yeltsin alone. As far as Washington is concerned, Gorbachev is no more very relevant in Soviet politics, and when Washington talks, the West listens.

Another issue which is affecting the enthusiasm of the Western powers to grant aid to the Soviet Union is the present political setup there. With the demise of a politically strong Soviet Union and the emergence of small, economically impoverished states, the West is torn between its passionate longing for a capitalist world and its diplomatic reserve for a stable global [word indistinct], but these two can hardly go well together.

So Washington has to lead in a bold Western step to take the bull by the horns. It will be either to take the present Soviet people on their face value and give them the carrots that have been dangled before them, or turn down their request and stir up the hornet's nest. Either way, the world is bound to see a lopsided shift in global realignment.

Paper on Cuban Reaction to Soviet Troop Pullout

*AB2209193591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 22 Sep 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its second editorial, THE TIDE wonders why the Cuban Government does not support President Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to pull out Soviet troops from Cuba. The paper feels that Havana should have been abreast of political changes going on in the Soviet Union. According to THE TIDE, the only option left for Cuba now is to open up like the USSR, or to (?soften) the communist image.

THE MAIL Worries About Second Gulf War

*AB2209194091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 22 Sep 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] THE MAIL is worried about what it sees as a sign of another Gulf War since the breakout between Iraq and the United States. This followed the deployment of American warplanes there to force Iraq to allow UN agents carry out a search on Iraq. THE MAIL calls for quick intervention by peace-loving countries to ensure that another war does not break out in the area.

Commentary Views Search for Peace in Liberia

*AB2309134091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 91*

[Ola Gbolahon commentary]

[Text] A remarkable progress in the search for peace in Liberia was made recently following the second meeting of the committee of five ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] member countries which was hosted by the Ivorian president, Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny in his home town, Yamoussoukro. For two days the committee observed developments relating to the Liberian crisis since its last meeting on the same venue a few months ago. The main point of focus was the modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire agreement as well as the establishment of an electoral commission.

Realizing that former agreements had been signed and [words indistinct], the vice president Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, displayed maturity and tact by holding separate audiences with the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, and some ECOWAS leaders on peace initiatives aimed at implementing the terms of the agreements. In the end, the committee expressed satisfaction with the spirit of compromise that prevailed during the meeting. The parties also agreed to establish a five-man ad hoc committee to preside over disputes arising from the electoral process as provided for by the Liberian constitution.

Now that the transition program for peace and democracy in Liberia is on course through the establishment of an electoral commission, the parties should fully cooperate with the negotiation network including the Jimmy Carter Center which had been accepted by the committee in the electoral process.

Credit should be given to Nigeria and other member states of the organization which, despite their economic problems, had contributed human and material resources to ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] whose efforts have substantially enhanced the restoration of peace in Liberia. It would be appreciated if other ECOWAS countries could indicate, like

Senegal, their readiness to contribute troops to ECOMOG. The responsibility is now on the warring factions to avoid actions that could jeopardize the modalities for the cease-fire agreement. Failure to do this could prolong the agony of the Liberian people. The warring factions, in particular, should help in creating a conducive atmosphere for Liberians to determine their political future with strict adherence to ECOWAS peace plan. After all, the plan had been fully endorsed by all parties to the conflict.

For its part, ECOMOG should set up modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire agreement, ensure the confinement of troops of the warring factions to designated areas. Both the interim government and the NPFL should continue to adhere to their (?commitments) and to consolidate the cease-fire agreement, and that arms and ammunition should be deposited in appropriate venues under the supervision of ECOMOG. There is no doubt that complete disarmament of the troops and armed residents will lead to the reopening of roads and ports of entry into the country, especially [words indistinct] outside Monrovia.

It is equally important to stress that there should be no obstacles to the right of every Liberian to move freely to seek his daily bread and reunite with his family. Liberian youths, in particular, should not be allowed to be lured into any unpatriotic act. In other words, they are expected to identify with the objectives and commitment of their government that would lead to a peaceful and lasting settlement of the Liberian crisis.

Paper Urges Taylor Commitment To End Civil War

*AB2309134591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] A few days after Charles Taylor's signing an agreement in Yamoussoukro with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] for troops [word indistinct] the warring factions in Liberia to be disarmed, the rebel leader, Taylor, wants to take control of the guns to be taken from his men.

The SKETCH advises the ECOMOG not to yield to such demands, but insists that Taylor abides by that commitment to end the civil war to take up the new role given him in the quest for a return to peace and democracy. The SKETCH wants ECOMOG to be respected and strengthened the more, now that the number of countries participating in the peace mission has increased.

Senegal

National Assembly Adopts Electoral Changes

*AB2009213291 Dakar PANA in English 1612 GMT
20 Sep 91*

[Text] Dakar, 20 Sept (APS-SEN/PANA)—The Senegalese parliament on Friday [20 September] adopted a constitutional law which lowers the country's voting age from 21 to 18 years and limits the presidential mandate to two terms of seven years each. Previously, the Senegalese presidential term was five years and was not limited to a specific timeframe.

Under the modified Article 28, the president can only be elected during the first round if he obtains an absolute majority of the votes cast or at least a quarter of the registered voters. Otherwise a second ballot will be held for the first two candidates.

The revised Articles 24 and 27 state respectively that it is possible under certain conditions to have independent candidates and political coalitions and that the courts and tribunals will replace the Supreme Court in ensuring the smooth-running of electoral campaigns and the equal treatment of candidates.

Under new Article 29, election petition can be filed three days after the announcement of results instead of 48 hours previously.

The amended Constitution permits a political party or coalition of parties to present a presidential candidate and sets aside 21 days for presidential campaigns.

Under the modified Constitution, presidential and legislative elections will not take place at the same time. A newest element in the constitution is the introduction of the radio-television high council, whose task will be to [words indistinct].

The draft constitutional changes were prepared by a national electoral law reform commission during two months of consultations with nearly all Senegalese political parties. The commission submitted its report to the president on 23 August.

Sierra Leone

President Momoh Reshuffles Government 23 Sep

*AB2309143091 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT
23 Sep 91*

[Text] Freetown, Sep 23 (AFP)—Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh on Monday announced a new cabinet of 18 ministers to form an interim government until general elections are held early next year, official sources said. The team includes 11 new faces to the cabinet of technocrats set up a day before Momoh is to rubber stamp the West African country's decision to return to a

multiparty system after 13 years of single-party rule. Voters overwhelmingly supported a pluralist referendum last month.

Former Attorney General Abdulai Conteh was named first vice president and rural development and internal affairs minister.

The new second vice president is former trade minister John Dauda while the new foreign minister is university professor A.R. Dumbuya.

Jim Funna, an alternate World Bank director, was given the finance portfolio with responsibility for development and economic planning. Former managing director of the state-owned diamond mine, A. Koroma, will head the mineral resources ministry.

The new agriculture minister is George Carew while Willie Conton has been given the education portfolio. Agnes Taylor-Lewis takes charge of the health ministry while Raymond Kamara heads the transport and communications ministry.

Former minister of state for foreign affairs Boubouakari Jabbie goes to lands, housing and the environment, while labor, energy and power has been combined under Ibrahim Barrie.

A.D. Koroma was moved from the social welfare to the public works minister [as received], while Sam Kpraka joined the government as information minister. Sierra Leone's chief medical officer Tom Kargbon was named the new head of the combined trade, industry and state enterprises ministry.

The last cabinet reshuffle was on November 28, 1989.

Meanwhile, an official statement said Monday that the former acting first vice president Salia Jusu-Sheriff and the substantive first vice president A.B. Kamara had resigned from the ruling All People's Congress (APC) party and the government. The release said Kamara

resigned for health reasons but did not say why Sheriff left the party and government.

Abbas Bundu, Others Reinstated in APC Party

*AB2009220591 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT
20 Sep 91*

[Text] Freetown, Sept 20 (AFP)—Sierra Leone's ruling All People's Congress (APC) party decided Friday [20 September] to reinstate 10 members suspended in July in a bid to "weed itself of all deadwood and saboteurs" weeks before the country returned to a multiparty system, a party release said here Friday.

The release, signed by acting administrative secretary Patrick Swarray, said the decision was reached at a meeting of APC leaders Tuesday presided by President Joseph Momoh who heads the party.

Among those reinstated were Abass Bundu, current executive secretary of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Hassan Gbassay Kanu, a former finance minister who now leads the Democratic People's Party and Thaimu Bangura, former information and trade and industry minister. Five other parliamentarians and two businessmen were also brought back into the party.

The decision to lift their suspension allows them to take part in the ruling party's congress slated for early October. The convention is expected to elect key officials who would map out the party's strategy for upcoming general elections.

No date has been set for the polls, the first carried out under a multiparty system after 13 years of one-party rule. Voters overwhelmingly supported a pluralist referendum last month.

Observers say Momoh may move quickly to give some of the reinstated party members ministerial portfolio as a cabinet reshuffle was on the cards to usher in a transitional period of government.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

1 Oct 1991

